

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

Please amend the claims as listed below. The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

1. (Currently Amended) A method for tuning database objects, the method comprising:

collecting and storing performance data for a plurality of database objects in a database server computer system, wherein the performance data comprises a plurality of access times, wherein each of the plurality of database objects comprises an aggregation of stored data;

detecting a performance problem in the database server computer system; identifying a problematic database object of the plurality of database objects using the performance data for the plurality of database objects, wherein the problematic database object is related to the performance problem; and tuning the problematic database object to improve performance of access to the stored data in the database server computer system.

2. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1,

wherein tuning the problematic database object to improve performance of access to the stored data in the database server computer system comprises moving the problematic database object from nonvolatile storage to volatile storage for improved speed of access.

3. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1,

wherein tuning the problematic database object to improve performance of access to the stored data in the database server computer system comprises creating a new access path to the problematic database object.

4. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1,

wherein tuning the problematic database object to improve performance of access to the stored data in the database server computer system comprises moving the problematic database object from heavily loaded storage components to less loaded storage components.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1,

wherein the performance data comprises an I/O wait.

6. (Original) The method of claim 1,

wherein the performance data comprises an application lock wait.

7. (Original) The method of claim 1,

wherein the performance data comprises a resource contention.

8. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising:

correlating the collected performance data to specific database objects of the plurality of database objects.

9. (Currently Amended) A computer-readable storage medium comprising program instructions, wherein the program instructions are computer-executable to implement:

collecting and storing performance data for a plurality of database objects in a database server computer system, wherein the performance data comprises a plurality of access times, wherein each of the plurality of database

objects comprises an aggregation of stored data; detecting a performance problem in the database server computer system; identifying a problematic database object of the plurality of database objects using the performance data for the plurality of database objects, wherein the problematic database object is related to the performance problem; and tuning the problematic database object to improve performance of access to the stored data in the database server computer system.

10. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable storage medium of claim 9, wherein tuning the problematic database object to improve performance of access to the stored data in the database server computer system comprises moving the problematic database object from nonvolatile storage to volatile storage for improved speed of access.

11. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable storage medium of claim 9, wherein tuning the problematic database object to improve performance of access to the stored data in the database server computer system comprises creating a new access path to the problematic database object.

12. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable storage medium of claim 9, wherein tuning the problematic database object to improve performance of access to the stored data in the database server computer system comprises moving the problematic database object from heavily loaded storage components to less loaded storage components.

13. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable storage medium of claim 9, wherein the performance data comprises an I/O wait.

14. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable storage medium of claim 9, wherein the performance data comprises an application lock wait.
15. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable storage medium of claim 9, wherein the performance data comprises a resource contention.
16. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable storage medium of claim 9, wherein the program instructions are further computer-executable to implement:

correlating the collected performance data to specific database objects of the plurality of database objects.
17. (Currently Amended) A performance management system, comprising:

a database server comprising a plurality of database objects, wherein each of the plurality of database objects comprises an aggregation of stored data; and

a performance warehouse which stores performance data for the plurality of database objects, wherein the performance data comprises a plurality of access times;

at least one processor; and

a memory coupled to the at least one processor, wherein the memory stores program instructions that are executable by the at least one processor to:

wherein the performance management system is configured to:

detect a performance problem in the database server;

identify a problematic database object of the plurality of database objects using the performance data for the plurality of database objects, wherein the problematic database object is related to the performance problem; and

tune the problematic database object to improve performance of access to the stored data in the database server.

18. (Previously Presented) The performance management system of claim 17, wherein tuning the problematic database object to improve performance of access to the stored data in the database server comprises moving the problematic database object from nonvolatile storage to volatile storage for improved speed of access.
19. (Previously Presented) The performance management system of claim 17, wherein tuning the problematic database object to improve performance of access to the stored data in the database server comprises creating a new access path to the problematic database object.
20. (Previously Presented) The performance management system of claim 17, wherein tuning the problematic database object to improve performance of access to the stored data in the database server comprises moving the problematic database object from heavily loaded storage components to less loaded storage components.
21. (Original) The performance management system of claim 17, wherein the performance data comprises an I/O wait.
22. (Original) The performance management system of claim 17, wherein the performance data comprises an application lock wait.

23. (Original) The performance management system of claim 17,  
wherein the performance data comprises a resource contention.

24. (Previously Presented) The performance management system of claim 17,  
wherein the performance data is correlated to specific database objects of the  
plurality of database objects.

25. (Currently Amended) A system for tuning database objects, the system  
comprising:  
means for collecting and storing performance data for a plurality of database  
objects in a database server computer system, wherein the performance  
data comprises a plurality of access times, wherein each of the plurality of  
database objects comprises an aggregation of stored data;  
means for detecting a performance problem in the database server computer  
system;  
means for identifying a problematic database object of the plurality of database  
objects using the performance data for the plurality of database objects,  
wherein the problematic database object is related to the performance  
problem; and  
means for tuning the problematic database object to improve performance of  
access to the stored data in the database server computer system.